EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A NEW DANGER TO FRANCE. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The severest struggle which the Versailles Government has te make for its salvation must be fought out elsewhere than at Paris, and it is not to be with insurgent Frenchmen. There the result is assured though delayed; and hampered by the iron circle which the armies of Versailles and of Germany have conjointly thrown about them, the Communists have but a brief existence before them. The worst, as well as the mightiest enemy of France, is still the Germans, whom, to her degradation and her ruip, she madly provoked to an unequal conflict. It is a battle of the diplomatists; and past struggles of this kind have shown that the strongest and wisest of France's foreign ministers, Jules Favre, cannot cope with Prince Bismarck. It is those two who now engage at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the Frenchman has already suffered a reverse which well nigh disables him.

The particulars of the interview between the two Ministers were given in our despatches yesterday. Briefly stated, they are simply a confession by M. Favre that France cannot pay the first instalment of the indemnity, now overdue since the 1st of April, and a refusal by Prince Bismarck to wait any longer. M. Favre wanted more time, and also some of the forts on the eastern side of Paris, but Prince Bismarck declined both favors, and added that further delay would entail serious consequences on the Versailles Government.

This issue of an interview solicited by M. Thiers to remove obstacles to the negotiation of a permanent peace is startling but not unexpected. The difficulties long since developed at Brussels, where the treaty is negotiating, are wholly of a financial character. The French want the Germans to take French stocks as security for the indemnity, and the Germans unhesitatingly refuse. M. Tniers naturally wishes to make it the interest of Germany to maintain not only the government it has recognized, but the credit of the republic; while Prince Bismarck on the other hand is reluctant to do anything which sustains French power. With all his great segacity and foresight, the German Chancellor falls into the common error of European diplomatists of building their own States upon the ruins of neighboring empires, and depending for prosperity and safety upon the mis-fortunes and the weakness of others. He is not anxious to see French influence increase, and will certainly do nothing to sustain French credit. What does he care if the indemnity is never paid? Nothing would probably suit him better than that France should wholly fail to pay a single installment, for he could and would foreclose the mortgage which he holds on her by virtue of the presence of a large army in all the provinces of any value to Germany. He has not attempted to conceal what his policy would be in the event of France's failure, now confessed, to pay in hard gold, even though it ruins her. He has said he would not hesitate to use the army and annex the occupied provinces; in other words, and these his own strong terms, he would "do as the caterpillars do on a tree. Even as they devour leaf after leaf till the tree dies, so he will seize province after province until France shall be no more.'

Meantime every day of delay at Brussels makes the conditions harder for France, and increases the possibilities of her further disintegration. The cost of feeding the German army of occupation alone is \$300,000 a day to France, while the long-continued struggle at Paris is still more exhausting and rapidly depletes the treasury. The financial question with France is, in consequence of these demands of the Germans, the most serious which presents itself, and the French President, King, or Emperor who solves it will de-

serve the place he will win. POVERTY AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM.

From the N. Y. Sun.

In a recent communication to the Liberal Christian, Mr. Peter Cooper says that it has been ascertained by the Citizeus' Association, of which he is the President, that \$5,000,000 are annually expended in this city for different charitable and philanthropic objects; and yet he goes on to assert that this immense sum is used in a way to make it productive of quite as much harm as good. It superinduces and masses together the very poverty which it attempts to relieve. The reputation for liberality which it has created for New York has brought hither thousands who came to share in the bounty of the city, and who remain as a permanent burden on its resources. Unless means are taken to counteract the evil, it will become enronic and perpetual. He therefore recommends, instead of the present system, the establishment throughout the country of labor bureaus, where laborers seeking employment and employers seeking laborers may be brought together, and thus the great fountain of poverty, the want of work, be as far as possible cut off.

Mr. Cooper's personal open-handedness is too well known for the reply to be made to him-as it has sometimes been made to others who have expressed the same views-that he is merely making an excuse for not giving anything for the relief of the poor at all. The Cooper Union, on Astor place, is a standing witness that he can part with his money for a charitable purpose, not in little driblets, but in sums that to most men seem colossal. His utterances on the subject must therefore be taken to express the convictions of an honest mind, sincerely desirous of promoting the welfare of humanity; and if they contradict popular impressions, they should for that very reason, receive respectful con-

The simplest and most obvious method of helping the poor is, of course, to put one's hand in one's pocket and give them the money required to provide for their wants at the moment. The sentiment that prompts such an act is so good, and the pleasure arising from its gratification so pure, that it is difficult to discourage it without seeming to be harsh and cruel. But yet, like a foud parent's indulgence of a child, this momentary satisfaction is outweighed in a prudent mind by the svil consequences of which Mr. Cooper speaks. There is in almagiving something so demoralizing to the recipient it so kills his industry and self-reliance, and so fosters idleness and thriftlessness, to say nothing of worse vices, that it is a serious question whether, on the whole, it would not be better for the world if it were altogether abolished. Of course some innocent and helpless people would perish; but, on the other band, a vast army of worthless and undeserv-ing ones would be compelled to go to work, and become useful members of society instead

of an incumbrance on it. This Spartan remedy is, however, not likely to be spalled until men are either very much

The best that can be done is for every person | possessed of benevolent impulses to use prudence in gratifying them, and make sure that he is not assisting to increase the evil to which Mr. Cooper calls attention. Let him ascertain beyond a doubt that the poverty which appeals to him is the involuntary result of misfortune, and not the natural result of misconduct, and govern the promptings of his heart accordingly. This will prevent his doing any harm; and if in addition he wants to do positive good, let him adopt the principle of Mr. Cooper's recommendation, and provide employment by which the objects of his benevolence may put themselves beyond the necessity of making further application for such aid.

OUR OWN REDS. From the Pall Mail Gazette.

When we have laughed as much as seems right and natural at the various exhibitions of republicanism which have been flaunted before the country of late, the laughter will cease and the republicanism will remain. To us, as to most other men, these displays seem very puerile, and their promoters ignorant and vain to the last degree; nevertheless we are not at all inclined to regard them with indifference. Disdain for boyish agitators with red rags, for grand Trafalgar Square meetings of a hundred howling malcontents, even for the republican clubs which are being organized in various parts of the country, may be justified by what we know of them; but there may be a future even for these, and no man of sense can regard that circumstance with contempt. Republicanism is not a pecuhar growth of French soil. There is no nation in Europe where the spirit of republicanism is more prevalent than in Eugland, as all the governance of the country testifier. As might be expected, therefore, in all our great towns there is a certain extreme element, which from time to time gathers to a head, makes a more or less formidable display of existence, and disperses again. To us it seems probable that this striving, discontented Red element is about to make another appearance, of which the new club arrangements, and St. James' Hall riotings, and Nottingham fervors are the merest beginnings. Nor is there anything to be surprised at in the portent. Where nothing else grows weeds grow. The unfailing vigor of sectarianism has given life to the discussion of popular education, but all political energy of other kinds seems to have departed. Since the death of Lord Palmerston, political life has languished more and more in the middle and upper classes of ociety, till at last it is almost extinct. We live in the midst of great events - of great and pregnant events for ourselves as well as for other nations; but to the mass of tolerably educated Englishmen they have no more than the sort of interest that was aroused by the crimes of Mr and Mrs. Manning. Of political and patriotic interest we discover little or none anywhere; nothing but dulness of perception and deadness of spirit. Our own share in the history of the last nine months is not generally understood to be of any importance even. There is a common impression that England has taken a creditable part in certain amiable correspondences, and that is all that is commonly known or supposed in the matter. What can be more natural, at a time of such dulness and impotence of spirit among what are called the governing classes, than the gradual reappearance on the scene of our own Reds? Their turn has plainly come again, under such circumstance do but fill the political vacuum.

And there are several reasons why the reappearance of these agitators might have been expected under almost any circumstances. Republicanism is the natural growth of towns; its most numerous and ardent disciples are the poor of cities. Since the collapse of its last demonstrations in 1848, the population of all our great manufacturing towns, of all our various "seats of industry," has largely increased. Free trade, and the natural attractions of great cities for the surrounding population, have made enormous additions to the classes which, being very poor, are prone to discontent; and, herding together with their little miseries made more grievous by city squalor, freely breed a keen spirit of subversion. True, we have heard little of this spirit for nearly a generation; but it is impossible to doubt that it exists, and has never ceased to exist, in a more or less potential shape. All our towns are not as Nottingham is; but the Nottingham spirit is to be found in every similar community in the kingdom, and is everywhere capable of expansion. And for the reasons we have just stated, when it does again expand it will be seen to fill a larger space in the country, to occupy and animate a greater number of minds, than will compare with previous demonstrations of a

It is further to the purpose that of late years a more considerable quota to the ranks of extreme radicalism has been made by young men of education and ideas. Ten years ago, it would have been harder to find two minds to match with Shelley's (we speak of the political side of Shelley) than to find twenty now, amongst men of the same class and similar breeding. We are not thinking now of Mr. Anberon Herbert, whose sins have been enormously magnified. Nor are we thinking of the Comtist agitators, though certainly they are not to be omitted from the account; since they make known to us a spirit as reckless, as cool-blooded, as well leavened with political hate, as unscrupulous in the machination of turbulance, as ever possessed the revolutionaries of any age or nation-all which we shall see fully displayed if malign chance gives them that ascendancy over working men which they strive so hard for. But apart from these eminently calculating fanatics, who though vigorous are few and propagate their kind slowly, a largely increasing number of well-educated, well-trained, active-minded young men are eager democrats, republicans, revolutionists. It is the only political growth in the classes to which they belong. We cannot believe that this signifies nothing, or that nothing will come of it as one of many symptoms of a fresh republican or revolutionary "innings."

Another important consideration for those who think it worth while to discuss the matter is-not the vast extension of the suffrage made in 1867, though that is of great importance too-but the way in which class politics are now cultivated by working men.
About Imperial politics they seem to care no more than the rest of the population just now-rather less perhaps. They seem to have discharged their minds of all the superstition which beheld a pauacea for ignorance and poverty in the ballot, triennial Parliaments, payment of members, and household suffrage. Whatever may have been said at the time in prints like the Telegraph and Reynolds' Newspaper about "the great heart of the people" and "the millions in their wrath," the working classes had notoriously very little interest in a Reform bill which gave them an overwhelming suffrage. How many regard the ballot now as a great to be applied until men are either very much working man's question, or care about it at better or very much worke than they now are. all? Very few indeed, and fewest where

there is most intelligence and most | the recently-formed Republican party doubtmanliness of character. It may be that before the long-coveted constitutional power was given to them by the Reform bill, they bad arrived at a belief that direct parliamentary machinery was no longer needed to press their wants and wishes upon society at large. Times have changed. It never enters into the dreams of a minister now that he may be obliged to make new peers in order to coerce or outnumber the rest. The House of Lords, as if by established rule, surrenders to any considerable and well-ascertained preponderance of sentiment in the House of Commons. The House of Commons is vividly aware of it; and there is a consciousness in what is called "the country" of a similar under-standing between that assembly and itself. It is a less definite understanding at present than the other, but it promises to become equally vivid by-and-by. That the active members of the working classes, a great mass, thoroughly rely upon its operation, we do not at all doubt. Indeed, they are taught to do so by authority. The dogma of the day in politics, the doctrine of our great Liberal minister and of all our little ones is, that the temper of the nation is its wisdom-its wish, law. sure from without" is elevated into the best of arguments. What this practically comes to is, parliamentary sanction of the republican idea. As the House of Lords is regularly controlled now by the Commons, so, and in precisely the same way, the Commons acknowledges the control of pressure from without; in other words, it more and more lends itself to popular agitation as its natural proprietorial machinery. Therefore it is not to be wondered at if the masses have ceased their efforts to operate in Parliament-as their aim was in the Chartist agitation-and now more hopefully operate upon it. The difference is great; and the difference is all on the radical, republican, or revolutionary

And coincident with this significant and

settled change in their mode of operation, there is, as we have already said, an equally significant and settled change in the ends they work for. No doubt the poor and hardworked have always held first in view the amelioration of their own lot; what they have most longed for is ease and comfort-what they have most resented is the daily spectacle of unequal fortune. But till lately, mixed up with these prime aspirations and resentments have existed others-not more natural, but far more noble. There was resentment that in the governance of their country they had no part or lot-ambition to have a voice, too, in all that concerned its prosperity and its glery. However rough and vague these ideas may have been, they were honorable; they were wholesome; and being brought into practical operation they make all the difference between true high republican government and the sordid folly of socialistic communities. The perpetuation of such ideas might very well have bred republicans, but they would not have produced Reds. Now we do not for a moment suppose that anything like the Red element in French radical. ism exists among us. But these more wholesome, national, patriotic aspirations seem to have disappeared; and that is undoubtedly a step toward Red Republicanism. We hear of several things which the working classes now "go for," steadily; reconsideration of property in land; emancipation from the tyranny of capital; association for lightening labor, and for taking in the shape of wages a larger share of the profits of industry; but of very much that was included in the cry for a voice in the councils of the nation we no longer bear. Interest in imperial legislation and the conduct of our affairs as one of the family of nations is quite subordinated. There is no excitement about anything that does not immediately bear upon labor, and the fruits of labor, and the social condition of themselves—the struggling mass of poor people. We do not complain of this, though we are sorry for it: for thus it seems that we have reached or are fast nearing the point at which country ends and class begins: in other words, the point at which the radical develops into the revolutionary. The significance of these gradual and obscure changes is brought out when we consider that our new reformers even pass beyond the country. They are in conference and alliance with similar aspirants in France, in Germany, in almost every nation in Europe. Nobody could have supposed ten years ago how rapid and how solid would become the international relations of working men, everywhere seeking class interests alone; nor have many people now a true conception of the facts and probabilities in that matter. And their importance is by no means diminished by what is going on in France, or what is likely to go on there for years to come.

These, then, are some of the reasons why we think the republican agitations of which we hear so much just now are not to be disregarded. We have no space to recapitulate them, but if the reader will do so for himself, he will find them somewhat formidable, though none of them lead us to look for immediate or very striking effects. Others yet might be cited; one, for instance, which a loyal Minister would not fail to press home to the Queen, circumstances being what they are. It is a poor trick of concealment which would hide the fact that for a good many years now the strong sentiment of love and loyalty well earned by the monarch has been waning-among the masses, that is. No advantage so enormous could be more easily regained; of that we have a test in the reception of the Queen's books some time ago, and in the affection universal in the country for the Princess of Wales. But it is waning; and we venture to say, since nobody else will say it, that to lose lightly what might so easily be held fast is unfortunate. That anything can be done except in this way to check or to anticipate republican agitation, we doubt. As we have already said, accomplished legislation favors it; the sentiment which prevails in the Government and in the House of Commons favors it; while as to the superior classes (we are obliged to use some such phrase) all political life seems to have died out of them. Like those admirable blouses who angle in the Seine while bombshells fly over their heads, our gentry and our bourgeoisie look up now and then to see what the Government is doing or what it is suffering-tranquilly fishing all the while for their own proper interests and private pleasures. If we would know what that state of things may end in, we have only to look over to Paris, to France-and contemplate the bourgeoisie and gentry there.

THE DANGERS OF THE ENGLISH MONARCHY.

From the N. Y. Times, New political organizations in England are usually received at first with silent contempt, and, after they gain a little strength, with noisy ridicule. Some years generally elapse before they are thought worthy of serious discussion. These were the stages through which the Corn Law agitators, and the advocates of Reform bills, and of many other "new-fangled" movements had to pass, and

less expected no better fate. It is remarkable, however, how soon that party has passed through the first two stages of its history and reached the third. The most influential papers in England have ceased to laugh at it, and treat it as one of the signs of the times which cannot be too gravely considered. The Pall Mall Gazette admits that "wholesome, national, patriotic aspirations seem to have disappeared, and that is undoubtedly a step toward Red Republican-ism." The Spectator says:—"A grave, simple, and slightly stern Commonwealth is our ideal for England." The Economist, one of the ablest journals in existence, remarks:-"Our objection to Mr. Auberon Herbert's speech at Nottingham, in favor of applying the elective principle to the head of the State, is not its audacity, but its prematureness." All this indicates a tone of discussion very different from that which, only a few years ago, would have been thought appropriate to such a subject. But even now it may be doubted whether the full significance of the present discontent in England is realized by her public writers and statesmen. It would require a volume instead of

clumn for the discussion of the causes which

bave given rise to the dissatisfaction now shown by the working classes in England. In its latest manifestation it is clearly directed chiefly towards the throne, and although it is not the fashion in England to recognize even the existence of disloyalty, there can be no doubt about that sentiment being very actively at work. This ought not to surprise any one. For some years past the reigning sovereign has been going the shortest way to estrange from the crown the affections of the people. It is common to say that she is a "good woman," a "pious mother," and so forth, and it may all be said with a great deal of truth. But in these days something more is required of a mouarch besides the domestic virtues and a regular attendance at church. Queen Victoria has rendered the monarshy in England a mere abstraction, and it is hard for people to love and reverence abstractions. She has hidden herself from her people in cold austerity, and, except) by sending an occasional check for three guineas to some poor woman who has suddenly found herself blessed with three children, she has given very little sign of her sympathy with their joys or troubles. The English people would forgive anything in their sovereign sooner than this studied seclusion. Some of the Queen's predecessors have been very bad monarchs, but they were popular because of their winning manners, their gay demeanor, the ease and pleasure with which they went about among their subjects. These were the qualities which caused the people to pardon the innumerable faults of Charles II, and rendered him so popular that at his death, as Lord Macaulay says, there was not a housemaid in the country that did not put on a piece of crape from respect to his memory. George IV was generally a favorite for the same reason. The Queen is a much better ruler than either Charles II or George IV, but in a troubled and dangerous epoch, when, as her husband said, "representative government is on its trial," she has forgotten her duties to the people, lost her hold upon them, and placed the future of her house in the most serious peril. James II seemed much more certain of perpetuating the reign of the Stuarts, when he came to the throne, than the Prince of Wales does of keeping the House of Hanover in power in It is specially unfortunate for the English

people—to whom a revolution could not fail to bring many calamities-that at such a time as this they can hope nothing from any member of the reigning family. The death of the Queen, instead of holding out the prospect of a change for the better, will greatly strengthen the party which now clamors for a republic. The heir to the crown seems totally unable to understand the questions of the day, the temper of the people, or the times in which he lives. People who know him best shake their heads in despondency when his name is mentioned. The loyalty of the people may put him on the throne, but he will never have sense or prudence enough to keep himself there. While his father lived there was some hope for him; but since the Prince Consort's death he has led a life of frivolity and indulgence. He divides his time between the stable, the billiard table, and the bar-room. Such a man as this is scarcely fitted to conduct a great nation through a period of agitation and trouble. It may, of course, be said that England would lose very little by the downfall of the reigning house-and in one sense that is quite tree. Parliamentary government, brought to high perfection, and an admirably balanced Constitution, enriched by the experience of centuries, have done much for England; but the House of Hanover has added little to its honor. Its princes have not, indeed, like the two last Kings of the Stuart race, sold themselves for money to rival powers, and made England a vassal of France; but the line has furnished examples of almost every form of vice, meanness, and folly. It lost England its best colonies, and lost them in the most besotted and disastrous manner-sowing seeds of discord between people who might always have respected each other, even though they lived under different forms of government. No member of that House has ever been able to atone for the unpardonable and irreparable

stupidity and blindness of George III. But to change the succession to the crown is no light matter. It could not be accomplished without a revolution, and it would be long before a settled government could again be established. The men who are now exhibiting red flags at public meetings can scarcely be deemed sate persons to intrust with the direction of national affairs. The peace and order which have for so many years been enjoyed in England must be ascribed in a great measure to the wisdom and firmness of ministers belonging to a type which now seems to be extinct. Mr. Gladstone is a good man for a second place, but in his bands England is falling to pieces. He has neither the tact to anticipate the just requirements of the people, nor the courage to resist ruinous demands. Under such circumstances, we may expect to see the new revolution make rapid progress.

REEP YOUR BEER, ALE, AND PORTER COOL.

ALE, AND PORTER, APPARATUS. W. W. FENNER, No. 127 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Sole Agent for Strater's Patent.
This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.

Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes tist, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of less. small expense of ice.

The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal soloons in this city.

REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION.

EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE .-EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—

Ratate of Hanson Robinson, dec'd.—Thomas a Sons, Auctioneers.—Very Elegant Country Seat and Farm known as "Woolton Hall," Mansion, Farm, and Tenant Houses, 50 acres, Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle country, Del., 3 squares from Beliavue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, half mile from the river Delaware, 3 miles from Wilmington, 9 miles from Chester, and 28 miles from Philadelphia On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without any reserve whatever, at the Philadelphia Exchange phia Exchange

All that very elegant country-seat and farm, com-prising 10 acres of land, situate on the westerly side of the Philadelphia and Wilmington turnpike and on two private roads, three fronts, about 9 miles below Chester, 3 shove Wilmington, 23 from Philadelphia, half mile of the river Delaware, and about 3 squares from Believne Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The improvements are an elegant and spacious three-story stone mansion, main building 49 by 48 feet, extreme length 91 feet and circular plazza and portice around three sides of it; constructed on the castellated style of architecture, being built in the most substantial manner throughout; has large hell in the centre, saloon parlor, conservatory, dining-room, library, kitchen, scullery, store and china room, and fire-proof sale on the first floor; 4 commodious chambers (each having a bath-room and marble-top stationary washstand, hot and cold water, water-closet) on the second floor; 4 chambers, 2 bath-rooms, and 2 water-tan s (which are supplied by 2 hydraulic rrms—one of the tanks will contain 1-00 gallons of spring water on the third floor, and an observatory above. Balconies, with windows opening to them from all the rooms; private stairway, numerous closets (including cedar and wine), stained glass windows mar-ble mantels, waits and cellings beautifully freecoed, handsomely papered and painted, gas (with hand-some fixtures) and water throughout, 5 bath rooms, water-closets, bell-calls, 2 furnaces, cooking range,

A genteel 2%-story stone farm house, two-story stone tenant house, stone stable and carriage house (Norman style), stalls for five horses; stone ice house, filled, with a keeping-room for provisions; frame tool house, stone and frame barn, gas house, built of stone, complete arrangement for making s, the operation very simple; frame chicken use, 6 acres of woodland, a rivulet of pure spring water runs through it, and collected by a small dam and cerried 225 f et through iron pipes into the ram box, the surplus flowing into the pond; also a fish pend, beautiful stone wall on the turnpike front, capped with North river flagging; very elegant Osage orange hedge, forms a beautiful curve around the front lawn; the gravel drives about half-mile in length, ranging from 10 to 29 feet wide; are thoroughly made, paved with large stones and covered with broken stones and gravel, and underground drainage; large vegetable garden, beautiful lawn, in the centre of which is a handsome iron summer house, surrounded by beautiful trees; abundance of fruit trees, apple orchard, etc ; also, 416 beautiful and well-grown forest and evergreen trees on the sides of the drives and around the mansion. This property was built by the late Hanson Robinsob, for his own occupancy, and no expense has been spared to make it a very elegant and fluished

country seat, all the materials being of the best, and the grounds' beautifully laid out. The mansion is located in the centre of an extensive lawn, elevated ouer 200 feet above the river Delaware, and commands a beautiful and extended view up and down the river and surroundings.

The location is especially healthy. Photographs, plans, and pamphlets, containing more full particulars, hay be seen at the Auction Rooms, Philadelphia, or at the office of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq., Attorney for the Executrix, second story, building Seventh and Market streets, Wilmington, Delaware where any one wishing to view the premises can ge a conveyance. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 30 and 11 A. M., and 2 30, 5, and 7 P. M. for Bellevue Station. The house and premises will be ready for inspection at all times. On Tuesdays and Fridays of e. ch week a carriage will be at Bellevue Station on the strival of 11 A. M. and 2 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia to convey rights at 2 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, to convey visitors to the property.

Terms of Sale.—Two-thirds of the purchase money

may remain on the premises, to be secured, with interest, etc., by bond and mortgage, with policy of fire insurance transferred as collateral.

Immediate possession. \$1000 to be paid at time

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 15 8 5t Nos. 189 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE-ESTATE OF Sarah L. Davis, deceased,—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very desirable Farm. 90 acres, Norristown turnpike, Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 1½ miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perklomen turnpike. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 120 clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm of 90 acres, situate on the west side of the Norristown turnpike, 5 miles above Norristown, 1% miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen Ballroad, about 21 miles from Pailadel-phia. The improvements are a genteel 2½ story frame house; has hall in the centre, 9 rooms, etc.; frame house; has hall in the centre, 9 rooms, etc.; large stone barn with accommodations for 23 head horn cattle and 7 horses. Ice-house, spring house, carriage-house, and outbuildings; water in every field; fruit and shade trees; vegetable garden; large front on the turnpike, with desirable building sites. Terms—Two-thirds cash. Immediate possession. Dr. Thomas Davis, at Collegeville, will convey visi-

by order of Mary A. Davis, administratrix.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. REAL ESTATE\_THOMAS & SONS' SALE. — On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—
No. 1. Three valuable buildings lots, Nos. 1331, 1883, and 1885 North Seventh street. All those tures contiguous lots of ground situate on the east side of Seventh street, north of Thompson street, Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335; each lot containing in front on

Seventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Nos. 1331 and 1333 each subject to a yearly ground rent of \$63, No. 1335 clear of all incum-They will be sold separately or together. No. 2. Two-story brick building and large lot, Nos 1236 and 1838 Marshall street, all that large and valuable lot of ground, with the two-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the west side of Marshall street, above Thompson street, Nos. 1335 and 1338; containing in front on Marshall street 36 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 10 inches. Clear

of all incumbrance, Terms, cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 22sst Nos. 159 and 141 8. FOURTH Street. REAL ESTATE\_THOMAS & SONS' SALE 2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1017 and 1019 S. Twelfth street, below Camilla street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, No. 1. All that three story orick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 16 feet south of

containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 8-feet wide alley, with the privilege No. 2. All that three-story brick measuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, adjoining the above, being No. 1019; containing in front on Twelfth street 15 feet 7 inches, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

Camilla street, below Carpenter street, No. 1017

Nos. 189 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. PUBLIC SALE-THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Two and a half-story Frame Cot-corner of Washington and Cake streets, Capa island. New Jersey, 31 by 100 feet. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2% story frame cottage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the corner of Washing-ten and Cake streets, Cape Island, New Jersey; the lot containing in front on Washington street 31 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is new and well built, and conveniently arranged; excellent water, etc. Terms—Cash. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Sarah L. Snyder, on the premises.

M. THOMAS & SONS. Auctioneers,
4 29 23t Nos. 139 and 141 S. POUR Ph Street.

REAL ESTATE - THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Bosines Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1733 S. Fifth street, below Morris street. In Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Fifth Street, 316 feet 6 inches south of Morris street, First ward, No. 1733, opposite depot of Fifth and Sixth Streets Fassenger Rallway; containing in front on Fifth atreet 15 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet 9 inches. Terms—\$1500 may remain on mortgage, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 15M6&13 Nos. 129 and 141 S.FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE\_THOMAS & SONS' SALE\_ REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—IIII Three-story brick dwelling. No. 2164 Franklin street, above Diamond street. On Tuesday. May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with Mansard roof, and two-story back building, situate on the west side of Franklin street, north of Diamond street, No. 2164; the lot containing in front on Franklin street 14 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 16 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the free use and privilege of the same. Has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, wash-pave, etc. Terms, cash. M. 7 HOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 4 20 5 6 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 4 20 n 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. BLACK HAWE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Orepany, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock boon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, rest, personal, or mixed, of said Black AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTERS. rroperty, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and con-veyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company

and for a full description of said estate and pro-perty, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

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